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Seamus Curran

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EXAMINER

MILLER, DANIEL H

ART UNIT

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/537,942	Applicant(s) CURRAN ET AL.	
	Examiner DANIEL H. MILLER	Art Unit 1783	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/8/2011.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 7-33, 36-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berg (US 6,376,655) and Halas et al (US 6,778,316) and Margrave(US PGPUB 20010031900).

3. Berg teaches thin films or other materials comprising chromophores for non-linear optics application (see abstract). The thin film or other optical material can comprise Chromophores (see entire description generally including figures 1 and 7, 41, column 6 lines 30-67 and columns 7-column 10 lines 12) attached to a cyclic backbone material; specifically carbon nanotubes (see figures 49 and 50 and description column 36 lines 45-65). The molecules are connected to the carbon nanotubes via functionalized portions of the nanotubes (see figures 49 and 50 and description column 36 lines 45-65), which the examiner considers to be defect sites as claimed (especially since it recites a carboxyl group as in claim 7 of instant application), No patentable distinction is seen.

4. Berg does not appear to disclose specific matrix material.

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5. Halas teaches a sensor comprising: an optical device; and a thin film supported by said device, said thin film comprising a matrix; a plurality of Plasmon resonant particles (chromophores) embedded in said matrix; and a plurality of carbon nanotubes embedded in said matrix (see claim 4 ref.).

6. *The sensor of Halas can* comprise a light directing surface comprising a surface of a waveguide (as required by applicant's claim 38); and an optical enhancing member comprising: a matrix; and a plurality of resonant nanoparticles embedded in said matrix, wherein said optical enhancing member is disposed so as to modify the optical response of the optical sampling member (see claim 7 ref.).

7. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the matrix of Halas with that of Berg for the advantages stated in Halas and because both teach a thin film optical applications so one would look to Halas to fill in gaps in the disclosure of providing thin films of Berg, and Halas teaches the dispersion of nanotubes

8. Regarding claims 2-3 and 31-33, the gold chromophores are connected to an organic molecule and are considered to meet the definition of a nanoparticles, colloids, organic molecule, polymer, nanocluster or other recited molecules (see Berger examples). Specifically regarding claim 3, the chromophores are considered to be chemisorbed by the organic attachment to the nanotube (see figures 49 and 50 Berger). No patentable distinction is seen.

9. Regarding claims 7 and 27, Berger teaches the functional group of the defect site is a carboxylic acid (see first column) which covalently bonds to a chromophore.

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10. Regarding claim 9, the matrix can be a polymer matrix (see Halas).
11. Regarding claims 10-12, the nanoparticles may be mixed into the fluid precursor prior to deposition (column 6 lines 1-5). Metal nanoshells (chromophores) can be mixed in Halas into various polymers including PVA, polyvinylpropylene (PVP), polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), and polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) (see column 6 lines 1-20). Therefore a wide variety of polymers would have been obvious to provide with anticipated success by one of ordinary skill. Regarding claim 12, the nanotubes are formed on a substrate which would be expected to determine the stiffness of the material as claimed. No patentable distinction is seen.
12. Regarding claim 13, the nanotubes can be aligned (see Halas).
13. Regarding claim 14, to the extent to which applicant has defined the terms "SuperNanoMolecular" and "non-centrosymmetric" the combined teachings are considered to read on applicant's claimed invention. No patentable distinction is seen.
14. Regarding claims 15 and 16, the morphology can be controlled by the amount of constituent materials used and the covalently bound (see figures Azamian) chromophores binding can be controlled to a predetermined number of defect sites by varying the oxidation procedure controlling tube wall fictionalization (see last column second page Azamian).
15. As stated above, regarding claims 17-18 and 37, the material is considered a non-linear optical material that forms a device, specifically a waveguide (see claim of Halas above), as claimed. No patentable distinction is seen

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16. Regarding claims 19-21 and 36, regarding applicant's claim to films exhibiting X effects it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a variety of optical properties consistent with the intended use of the device by modifying the level of functionalization and concentration of materials in the matrix. No patentable distinction is seen.

17. The limitations of claim 22 are addressed above.

18. Regarding claims 3 and 23-24, the metal nanoparticle (chromophores) are considered to be "chemisorbed" to the defect site as claimed (see Berger generally and figures).

19. Regarding claims 8 and 25-28, applicant's has claimed acid functionalized and anionic initiators comprising alkyllithium salts it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a wide variety of functionalized consistent with basic organic chemistry functionalized techniques known to one of ordinary skill in the art. No patentable distinction is seen.

20. Regarding claim 29 and 30, the matrix can be a polymer matrix and the polymer matrix is considered flexible (see Halas).

21. Regarding claim 38, as discussed above, the material is incorporated into a waveguide (claim 7 Halas).

22. None of the references appear to expressly teach the newly added limitation of attaching to the side wall of the nanotube.

23. Regarding newly added limitations; Margrave teaches an invention directed to making chemical derivatives of carbon nanotubes, including making arrays as a basis

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for synthesis of carbon fibers. In one embodiment, this invention also provides a method for preparing single wall carbon nanotubes having substituents attached to the side wall of the nanotube by reacting single wall carbon nanotubes with fluorine gas and recovering fluorine derivatized carbon nanotubes, then reacting fluorine derivatized carbon nanotubes with a nucleophile. Some of the fluorine substituents are replaced by nucleophilic substitution. If desired, the remaining fluorine can be completely or partially eliminated to produce single wall carbon nanotubes having substituents attached to the side wall of the nanotube.

24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use known techniques (as in Margrave) to functionalize sidewalls) and provide side wall functionalization of the nanotubes in order to control characteristics of nanotubes and exploit the nanotubes for their many advantageous properties after modification (see Margrave background and above). No patentable distinction is seen.

25. Claims 4-6 and 34-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berger (US 6,376,655) in view of Halas et al (US 6,778,316) and Margrave(US PG PUB 20010031900). further in view of Neuschafer et al (US 6,078,705).

26. Berger (US 6,376,655) and Halas et al (US 6,778,316) Margrave(US PG PUB 20010031900)., discussed above do not appear to teach an organic dye.

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27. Neuschafer et al (US 6,078,705) teaches an optical waveguide which may use luminescent compounds functionalized luminescent dyes having a luminescence of a wavelength in the range of from 330 nm to 1000 nm, such as polypyridyl/ **Phenazine**/ ruthenium complexes, platinum/porphyrin complexes, such as octaethyl-platinum-porphyrin, long-lived europium and terbium complexes or cyanine dyes (see column 17 lines 1-16). Especially suitable for analyses in blood or serum are dyes having absorption and emission wavelengths in the range of from 600 to 900 nm (see column 17 lines 15-20).

28. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a **Phenazine** dye, as disclosed by Neuschafer, including the claimed PSF (phenosafranin) phenazine dye, in order to enhance waveguide properties especially wherein the waveguide is employed for analyses in blood or serum are dyes where having absorption and emission wavelengths in the range of from 600 to 900 nm (see column 17 lines 15-20), are especially suitable. No patentable distinction is seen.

Response to Arguments

29. Applicant's arguments with respect to pending claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

30. Regarding newly added limitations; Margrave teaches an invention directed to making chemical derivatives of carbon nanotubes, including making arrays as a basis for synthesis of carbon fibers. In one embodiment, this invention also provides a

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method for preparing single wall carbon nanotubes having substituents attached to the side wall of the nanotube by reacting single wall carbon nanotubes with fluorine gas and recovering fluorine derivatized carbon nanotubes, then reacting fluorine derivatized carbon nanotubes with a nucleophile. Some of the fluorine substituents are replaced by nucleophilic substitution. If desired, the remaining fluorine can be completely or partially eliminated to produce single wall carbon nanotubes having substituents attached to the side wall of the nanotube.

31. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use known techniques (as in Margrave) to functionalize sidewalls) and provide side wall functionalization of the nanotubes in order to control characteristics of nanotubes and exploit the nanotubes for their many advantageous properties after modification (see Margrave background and above). No patentable distinction is seen.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DANIEL H. MILLER whose telephone number is (571)272-1534. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Sample can be reached on (571)272-1376. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David R. Sample/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1783

/Daniel Miller/
Examiner, Art Unit 1783